

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1052

Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1945

## REVOKED THIS WEEK

WFO 2, set-aside provisions for butter products.  
WFO 3, controlling manufacture and sale of citrus fruit juices and concentrates.  
WFO 6, requiring set-aside of citrus fruit in California for essential war needs.  
WFO 14, rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment.  
WFO 69, restricting use of quantities of fruits and berries for conversion into alcoholic beverages.  
WFO 116, reserving freezer space for meat and poultry storage.  
WFO 118, covering processing of grapefruit segments.  
WFO 119 and 142, set-aside of chicken in 20 States.  
WFO 122, covering disposition of canned citrus juices in Florida.  
WFO 125, set-aside for canned poultry and products.

Announcement of the War Department's policy on future uses of V-boxes and sleeves has been withheld pending an inventory of canners' supplies of these items and a meeting here of QMC depot officials next Wednesday and Thursday. Following the meeting, the Army probably will issue a statement concerning its policy.

PRIORITY SYSTEMS are skeletonized by WPB in revised regulations 28 and 29, effective October 1. AA ratings will be replaced with new non-extendable CC rating for limited individual assistance for reconversion, essential civilian or export needs. Controlled Materials Plan (with some exceptions) and Maintenance, Repair and Operating rules expire September 30. AAA rating still assignable in emergencies and MM rating will be assigned generally by armed services for military needs.

Army set-asides on canned salmon will be cut more than 50 per cent and California pilchards about 30 per cent. (Story on page 8756.)

## OPA Corrects Supplement 13

The price regulation for 1945 was issued by OPA August 28, to be effective September 3.

The Association mailed to member-canners INFORMATION LETTER Supplement No. 1051, August 27, containing a statement of the principal changes made by the new Supplement 13 to FPR No. 1. This mailing was timed to coincide with OPA's mailing of copies of the regulation in envelopes addressed by N. C. A., so that canners would receive both of them simultaneously, and thus be given a few days advance grace to compute their ceilings for sales commencing September 3.

Delays in the functioning of OPA's Distribution Section, however, slowed up their mailing of the regulation. This was completed August 29.

Also, it was disclosed by OPA that certain typographical and other errors were made by the Government Printing Office in the official copies of the supplement. To facilitate canners' computation of their ceilings, the following listing of errors is presented:

*Page 11*—In the table citing adjustments for approved increases in basic wage rate, the footnote for Area 4 should read "Area 4: \*Oregon, Washington. California, no adjustment."

*Page 12*—Dollar signs used in Column B of the conversion table are an obvious typographical error and should be eliminated.

*Page 14*—In Part 3, Tomato Puree, Connecticut was omitted from the first group of States in the area column, and Maryland from the second group.

*Page 15*—In the table for freestone peaches the column headed No. 2 cans should have been headed No. 2½ cans.

*Page 23*—Data for sweet peas in Areas 5 and 6 have been omitted from the table, and will be furnished later by OPA. It is understood that the permitted increases and price ranges in these areas will be the same as last year.

*Page 28*—In Table 6, the tomato juice conversion figure, No. 2 can to 16-oz. glass, should be 1.12 instead of .12 and No. 2 can to 26-oz. glass should be 1.67 instead of .67.

The OPA Food Pricing Division has informed the Association that in cases where Supplement 13 has not carried out certain recommendations of the Industry Advisory Committees, these groups should get in touch with OPA headquarters in Washington.

In the press release OPA issued with copies of the regulation it was stated that "wholesale-retail regulations will be amended shortly to cover distributor pricing of the 1945 pack."

## PRICE ORDER EXPLANATION

### Set of Questions, Answers Prepared to Clarify Some Provisions of Supplement 13

The Office of Price Administration has indicated that it plans to issue a question and answer explanation of the provisions of Supplement 13. OPA anticipates this will be done after a sufficient number of questions have been raised to warrant a specially prepared list. There is a possibility, however, that the list of questions and answers may not be a release, but instead be distributed only to OPA regional offices.

In the meantime, a representative of the Association has prepared a series of questions and answers that might clarify certain aspects of the 1945 pricing provisions. None of the answers reproduced below are official OPA interpretations, and in fact none of the questions drawn up call for legal interpretations. They are merely designed to assist canners in understanding some of the Supplement 13 provisions:

*Q. Will the canner of a product on which there was no change from 1944 in raw product cost or wage rates have the same ceiling prices under Supplement 13 as he had under Supplement 7?*

A. Not necessarily. In the case of a product under Pricing Method No. 1, it is necessary that each canner recalculate his prices in accordance with the new supplement by going back to his 1941 base period sales. In the case of a product under Pricing Method No. 2, a canner will have different prices under the new supplement in certain cases, particularly for items not sold in the base period.

*Q. If a canner at the start of his 1945 pack increased the wage rate for his unskilled female employees from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, but made no increase for other classes of employees, is he entitled to use the area wage adjustment factor in calculating his ceiling prices?*

A. Yes. The fact that no increase in wage rates was granted other classes of employees is immaterial. An increase in wage rates up to 50 cents per hour, although not individually approved by the War Labor Board, is considered an approved wage rate increase under the provisions of the War Labor Board's General Order No. 30. However, an increase above 50 cents per hour is not considered an approved wage rate increase unless individually approved by the War Labor Board.

*Q. If a canner packing a product at more than one plant made an approved increase in the basic wage rate at one plant but not at his other plant, may he use the area wage adjustment factor in figuring his ceiling prices?*

A. He may use the wage adjustment factor only in calculating his ceiling

prices for the plant where the wage rate increase was made. However, he may then elect to combine prices as provided in Section 10(e). (Section 2.7 of FPR 1.)

*Q. What are the provisions of the new regulation most likely to produce different prices for products under Pricing Method No. 1?*

A. In general, three steps deserve special attention for all products under Pricing Method No. 1:

1. Ascertaining the base period. The base periods specified in the new regulation may be different from those some canners used under Supplement 7.

2. Determining the base price. Certain types of base period sales which canners may have included under Supplement 7 are now required to be excluded, and other sales which canners may have excluded heretofore may now be required to be included. A careful re-examination of all sales during the base period is necessary.

3. Constructing prices for items not sold in the base period. The new regulation specifies in detail which of the items sold in the base period, within the nearest container size, must be used in constructing a price for a particular item.

### Ceilings Removed on Sales of RSP Cherries to Government

Processors' sales of canned red sour pitted cherries to government agencies have been exempted from price control because of the short crop and to facilitate Quartermaster Corps contracts for supplies, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This action was taken by Amendment 25 to Supplement 7 to FPR 1, effective September 6.

Because of a small crop, not more than 26,100 tons of red sour cherries will be available for processing this year, and the entire 1945 pack has been set aside for sales to government procurement agencies.

The exemption from price control applies only to sales to government procurement agencies and in event any canned red sour pitted cherries are released for civilians, ceiling prices now in effect under Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 1 are controlling until new maximum prices are established for civilian sales, OPA said.

### Kraut Packers Elect Officers

New officers of the National Kraut Packers Association, re-elected at the recent annual meeting at Toledo, Ohio, are: President, Alden C. Smith, Shiocton Kraut Co., Shiocton, Wis.; vice-president, John Stroup, Empire State Pickling Co., Phelps, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Roy Irons, Clyde, Ohio.

## BLUEBERRY AND CURRANT GROWER PRICES ARE SET

### Raw Material Cost Increase Permitted in Some States; Ceilings Are Set in Others

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration on August 30 jointly announced grower prices for wild blueberries and for cultivated blueberries and currants that will be used in establishing processors' ceiling prices for the 1945 packs of processed blueberries and currants.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts the price for wild blueberries is 15½ cents per pound. In all other States, processors in calculating their ceiling prices may include as raw material costs 3 cents per pound more than they were permitted to include in the maximum price regulations applicable to the 1942 pack.

The price announced for New England States is 2½ cents less than last year. The blueberry crop this year is expected to be substantially larger than the 1944 crop, but still below average yields.

Processors' ceiling prices will be based on the actual price paid, but will not allow for prices in excess of the announced prices. If a processor pays less than the prices just announced, his ceiling price on processed blueberries will reflect this reduced raw material cost.

To participate in the guaranty purchase program for canned blueberries, announced March 26, canners must pay not less than the applicable grower price for their raw blueberries.

The announced prices are at processors' customary receiving points and are based on customary grading procedures and tolerances for defective fruit.

The price for New Jersey cultivated blueberries has been established at 21 cents per pound and for New York currants at 15 cents per pound. For all other cultivated blueberries and currants, the price regulation covering the 1945 packs of processed berries will permit each processor to pay 3 cents more per pound than the weighted average grower price he was permitted in the OPA price regulations covering the 1942 packs.

Because of a substantially below-average yield, the prices this year for New York currants and New Jersey cultivated blueberries are approximately 3 and 5 cents per pound, respectively, in excess of the prices permitted to be reflected in processors' ceiling prices last year.

If the average price paid by any processor is less than the announced prices, his ceiling prices for the processed berries will be based upon the actual average price paid.

### Grower Prices for Certain

#### Bartlett and Kieffer Pears

An average grower price of \$70 per ton for Bartlett pears and \$40 per ton for Kieffer pears will be used in establishing processors' ceiling prices for the 1945 packs of canned and frozen pears produced in all States other than California, Oregon, and Washington, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration announced jointly August 25. Prices for certain sizes based upon the average prices also were announced for Michigan. All prices are the same as those in effect last year.

The following price schedule represents prices for the various sizes of pears in Michigan that will average out to \$70 per ton for Bartlett and \$40 per ton for Kieffer pears, if the size of the fruit is normal:

Bartletts	Per ton
2-inch size and up.....	\$80
1 3/4-inch to 2-inch size.....	35
Kieffers	
2 1/4-inch size and up.....	45
2-inch to 2 1/4-inch size.....	30
1 3/4-inch to 2-inch size.....	20

If the average price paid by any processor is less than the announced price, his ceiling prices for the processed pears will be based only upon the actual average price paid. Where grower prices are announced by sizes, as in the case of Michigan, and the average price paid for any size classification is less than the announced price for such classification, the processor's ceiling prices will reflect this reduced raw material cost.

To participate in the Department of Agriculture's guaranty purchase program announced March 26 for canning pears, canners must pay for each purchase of pears for canning not less than the price announced for the raw fruit.

The grower prices for pears are at the processors' customary receiving points and are based on the customary grades used by processors and the customary grading procedures and tolerance for defective or small-size fruit.

### Increase Concord Grape Ceilings

The ceiling price of Concord grapes sold for processing has been increased from \$85 a ton to \$127 a ton, delivered

to the buyer's premises, in 19 eastern and north central States, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action, taken in Amendment 16 to Maximum Price Regulation 425, effective August 28, increases the ceilings for grapes grown in the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

In addition, maximum prices for these grapes in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming have been increased from \$52 a ton to \$54 a ton to meet an increase in parity, OPA said.

### Grower Prices for Figs and Grapes for Canning Announced

Average grower prices that will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for the 1945 packs of canned, frozen, and preserved figs, nectarines and Thompson Seedless grapes, and dried figs were announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration. These prices are as follows:

	Per ton
Kadotas.....	\$125
Other varieties.....	97
Nectarines.....	55
Thompson Seedless grapes.....	57
Dried figs	
Calimyrna (75 per cent test).....	350
Adriatic (80 per cent test).....	250
Kadotas, tree picked, (90 per cent test).....	240
Kadotas, natural (85 per cent test).....	230
Black Mission (85 per cent test).....	200

The 1945 price for figs is the same as that announced last year. To bring grape prices in line with increased raisin prices, the 1945 price for grapes is \$2.50 per ton higher than last year. No price was announced in 1944 for nectarines.

If the average price paid by any processor for any of these commodities is less than the announced price, his ceiling prices for the processed products will be based only on the actual average price paid.

In order to be eligible for participation in the 1945 USDA guaranty purchase program for canned figs and canned fruit cocktail, canners must pay for each purchase of figs and Thompson Seedless grapes for canning not less than the announced prices for the raw fruit.

Grower prices for these fruits are at processors' customary receiving points, and are based upon the customary grading procedures and tolerances for defective fruit.

### Citrus Ceiling Reductions on Government Sales Are Specified

Amounts by which gross ceiling prices for sales of canned grapefruit juice to government agencies shall be reduced range from \$.395 for a dozen No. 2 cans for Florida grapefruit juice packed between October 1, and November 4, 1944, inclusive, to \$.10 for a dozen No. 2 cans of Florida juice packed from November 12 to November 30, 1944, inclusive, under terms of Order No. 1 under Supplement 12 to Food Products Regulation No. 1, made effective September 5, by the Office of Price Administration.

The price reductions represent the difference between the maximum cost of raw grapefruit as reflected in the gross ceiling prices that became effective June 26, 1945, and the actual cost of the grapefruit during the past crop year, OPA said. Provision for the reduction was made when the gross ceiling prices based on maximum raw fruit costs were established.

The reductions provided for do not apply to sales of canned grapefruit juice to civilians on which subsidy payments are made.

Because actual costs of raw material are equal to or in excess of the cost reflected in the gross ceiling prices no reductions are necessary for No. 2 cans of Florida grapefruit juice packed during the period of January 1, 1945, to September 30, 1945; for Texas grapefruit juice packed during the period of January 1, 1945, to September 30, 1945, and for California and Arizona grapefruit juice packed during the period October 1, 1944, to September 30, 1945, it was explained.

### Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon by regions and varieties, through August 18, 1945, as compared with a similar period in 1944:

Districts	1945 Cases	1944 Cases
Western Alaska.....	704,553	1,027,036
Central Alaska.....	2,033,236	1,835,740
Southeastern Alaska.....	805,631	1,352,285
Total.....	3,543,420	4,215,061
Species		
King.....	36,845	33,656
Red.....	1,156,537	1,563,329
Pink.....	1,723,248	1,631,972
Chum.....	599,828	875,883
Coho.....	116,962	110,024
Total.....	3,633,420	4,215,061



## ALASKA FISH PRODUCTS

## Salmon Catch for 1944 Smallest Since 1927 but Herring Landings Were 25% Greater

The commercial catch of fishery products in Alaska during 1944 totaled 561,198,867 pounds, valued at \$20,413,525 to the fishermen, according to a bulletin recently issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and entitled "Alaska Fisheries—1944." From the catch reported, products valued at \$33,270,100 were prepared for market.

The bulletin states that the salmon catch, totaling 393,318,474 pounds, was 14 per cent less than the previous year and the lowest production reported since 1927. Herring landings of 113,278,500 pounds were 25 per cent greater than those of 1943.

The following tables, showing the catch, the breakdown of fish products as prepared for market and the pack of canned fish products, have been prepared from the bulletin. A table covering fish by-products will be published next week in the INFORMATION LETTER.

Fish:	CATCH	
	Pounds	Value
Salmon.....	393,318,474	\$14,527,257
Other.....	165,915,675	5,701,356
Shellfish.....	3,964,718	184,912
Total.....	561,198,867	\$20,413,525

## PRODUCTS AS PREPARED FOR MARKET

	Pounds	Value
Fresh.....	* 13,373,804	\$ 2,684,804
Frozen.....	* 40,513,341	4,900,285
Cured.....	5,233,523	1,102,215
Canned.....	236,097,283	52,072,335
By products.....	35,917,060	2,510,371
Total.....	331,135,017	\$63,270,100

\* Includes farms of the Alaska halibut fleet, some of which were landed at other than Alaskan ports.

## TO END "A" AWARDS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will terminate on September 15 the USDA achievement "A" award program which for two years has given recognition for outstanding performance in the processing of food for domestic and war supply programs. The award was announced September 18, 1943. Since then the "A" flag has been presented to 422 "food processing" plants and of this number 44 have received the "Star" award for the second year of outstanding performance. In recognition of individual achievement, more than 236,000 "A" award pins have been presented to workers in these plants.

USDA officials said that termination of the "A" award program is in line with the return to peacetime production. While no more nominations will be received after September 15, a considerable number of nominations for the original and second year awards are now pending. Some additional plants, therefore, will be receiving the award after September 15.

In reviewing nominations for the achievement "A", the Achievement Award Board has given first consideration to the quantity and quality of production in the light of available facilities. Consideration has then been given to ingenuity and cooperation with the Government in developing and producing war food products, cooperation with the Government in carrying out the purposes of various food purchase programs, effective management such as overcoming production obstacles, satisfactory management-labor relations and avoidance of work stoppages, training

additional labor, low absentee records, accident prevention and provisions for health and sanitation.

Winners of the award have been presented with a special "A" flag to fly above their plants to symbolize their achievement and employees in the winning plant have been presented "A" award pins as an individual award.

## Fish Cookery Expert Available

Miss Sarah Weems, home economist, has joined the Division of Commercial Fisheries' Market Development Section, and will be available to demonstrate fish preparation and fish cookery to interested groups throughout the country, following completion of a training period at the Fishery Technological Laboratory, College Park, Maryland. An experienced demonstrator, she also will deal with home preservation of fish—canning, salting, smoking, and freezing.

Organizations wishing to arrange for her services should write to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C. Requests should be made at least one month in advance. Specific information should be given as to date and place for the demonstration, and type of equipment available for use.

## Freezer Storage Order Lifted

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated War Food Order 110, effective August 28. The order was issued October 11, 1944, to assure the armed forces adequate freezer space for the storage of meats and poultry.

CANNED PRODUCTS IN "STANDARD CASES"<sup>1</sup>

FISH	Southeast Alaska		Central Alaska		Western Alaska		Total	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Salmon:								
Chinook or king.....	1,797	\$25,343	29,787	\$472,645	5,441	\$85,021	37,025	\$583,009
Chum or keta.....	963,508	5,063,572	286,286	2,134,305	44,693	327,795	994,487	7,525,672
Pink.....	1,086,095	6,810,392	1,002,406	7,907,048	4,041	32,008	2,092,632	16,749,448
Red or sockeye.....	132,309	2,196,209	462,565	7,235,518	986,543	14,627,546	1,581,416	24,079,273
Silver or coho.....	88,844	1,055,284	96,217	1,175,707	2,408	27,747	187,409	2,258,738
Halibut.....	4,875	156,016					4,875	156,016
Total.....	1,977,427	\$17,306,816	1,877,391	\$18,945,223	1,043,126	\$15,100,117	4,897,934	\$51,352,150
SHELLFISH								
Clams:								
Butter.....	9,018	75,410					9,018	75,410
Cockles.....			286	3,684			286	3,684
Razor.....			37,641	424,913			37,641	424,913
Juice (butter clams).....	1,048	4,530					1,048	4,530
Crabs:								
Dungeness.....	1,508	49,212	5,106	158,530			6,614	207,742
King.....	87	3,500	10	400			97	3,900
Total.....	11,661	\$132,652	43,043	\$587,527			54,704	\$720,179
Grand total.....	1,989,088	\$17,439,468	1,920,434	\$19,532,750	1,043,126	\$15,100,117	4,952,638	\$52,072,335

<sup>1</sup> The packs of salmon and halibut have been converted to "standard cases" of 48 1-pound cans; crabs to the equivalent of 48 10-ounce cans to the case, each can containing 13 ounces of meat; and clams to "standard cases" of 48 No. 1 cans.

## Chicken and Poultry Set-aside Orders Are Revoked by USDA

Termination of three set-aside orders, WFO 125, which required all canned poultry to be set aside for government purchase, and WFO 142 and WFO 119, which required all poultry in certain States to be set aside for the Government, chiefly for canning, was announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All three orders were revoked August 27.

WFO 125, previous to its temporary suspension on July 31, required that the major portion of canned poultry and canned poultry products be set aside for purchase by the armed forces. Poultry eviscerated and canned while this order was in effect is not released by the termination action.

WFO 142, under which chicken has been set aside for government purchase in 12 midwestern States, was designed to help procure approximately 125,000,000 lbs. of poultry, largely for canning, to be used by U. S. armed forces. The order went into effect August 13, only the day before the end of the war with Japan.

With the war's ending, stocks of canned chicken now in possession of the armed forces are estimated to be adequate for remaining needs. Operations under WFO 142 have been instrumental in procuring over 5,000,000 lbs. of chicken, which the U. S. Army may use to increase the supply of canned poultry now owned by the Army. Future canning will be done under Army contracts with canners.

States in which the terminated order operated were, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Chicken set-asides under WFO 119 were made in counties of the following States in which the order operates: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and North Carolina.

## Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned in July was slightly less than the quantity canned in July last year and much below the quantities canned during the past months in 1945.

The large drop in canning operations is attributed to the lack of supplies of poultry for canning which resulted in suspension and then cancellation of WFO 125. This order had restricted practically all of the available eviscerating and canning facilities in the United States to the preparation of

poultry for canning for the Armed Services. The 7,764,000 pounds of poultry canned during July consisted of 4,151,000 pounds of chickens and 3,613,000 pounds of turkeys.

The following table shows the quantity canned during 1943, 1944 and the first seven months of 1945:

	1943 Pounds	1944 Pounds	1945 Pounds
January...	10,413,000	13,191,000	15,343,000
February...	9,425,000	13,686,000	16,390,000
March.....	10,951,000	13,261,000	18,746,000
April.....	7,730,000	10,564,000	18,392,000
May.....	6,553,000	10,056,000	20,011,000
June.....	3,321,000	11,294,000	14,401,000
July.....	2,693,000	7,839,000	7,764,000
August.....	3,320,000	6,701,000	
September..	5,296,000	6,476,000	
October....	7,002,000	10,432,000	
November..	11,400,000	15,449,000	
December..	11,680,000	12,852,000	
Total....	80,763,000	131,801,000	

## Fruit May Be Used for Alcohol

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated War Food Order 60, effective August 25. The order was issued in July, 1943, to assist in meeting military and civilian requirements for fresh, dried, and processed fruit and berries, and restricted the use of 19 kinds of fruits and berries in the manufacture of alcoholic products.

Under the terms of the order, quantities of fruits and berries could not be used for conversion into alcoholic products except under certain conditions and under special authorization.

## All But One War Food Order Affecting Citrus Is Removed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 27 terminated four war food orders which regulated the distribution and sale of both fresh and processed citrus fruit, leaving in effect only WFO 22.7, the set-aside order on canned citrus fruits and juices. The orders were terminated because they are no longer considered necessary, the end of the war with Japan having reduced the need of government controls.

The orders terminated are: WFO 3, issued January 5, 1943, covering manufacture and sale of citrus fruit juice and citrus concentrates; WFO 6, issued January 12, 1943, regulating citrus fruit required to be set aside in California for essential war needs; WFO 118, issued November 28, 1944, in connection with the processing of grapefruit segments; and WFO 122, issued January 17, 1945, controlling disposition of canned grapefruit juice, orange juice, and grapefruit and orange juice blended processed in Florida.

Termination of all four orders is effective August 27, 1945.

## Butter Set-Aside Terminated

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated the set-aside provisions of War Food Order 2, which required creameries to set aside specific percentages of their butter products for sale to government agencies. This action is effective September 1.

## 1945 Acreage of Sweet Corn Grown for Canning

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1945 totaled 506,752 acres as compared with 495,816 in 1944, or an increase of 10,936 acres, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. These figures include the

acreage of corn planted for canning only and do not include the acreage planted for freezing, brining, dehydrating, and other forms of processing. The following table gives the acreage planted by States and varieties:

States	WHITE CORN VARIETIES				Total White Acres	Total Yellow Acres
	Ever- green Acres	Narrow Grain Acres	Country Gentleman Acres	Crosby* Acres		
Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.....				588	588	13,106
New York.....						24,150
Maryland.....	9,038	1,987	6,067		17,092	22,767
Delaware.....	520				520	2,607
Pennsylvania.....	2,015	1,401	479		3,895	10,152
Ohio.....	2,808	4,056	1,835		8,799	11,755
Indiana.....	3,651	100	11,687		15,438	20,235
Illinois.....	700	100	19,785	2,600	23,185	51,896
Wisconsin.....	2,962	300	774	225	4,261	100,447
Minnesota.....				1,730	1,730	87,035
Iowa and Nebraska.....	10,854	10,623	361	1,498	29,326	28,494
Other States.....	600	1,100	1,190		2,890	26,404
Total.....	33,238	25,667	42,178	6,634	107,714	399,038

\* Includes some Silver Cross varieties.

### Points Cut on Canned Meats and Milk; Fish Is Unchanged

Point values for nearly all fresh and canned meats, all cheeses, creamery butter, and margarine have been reduced sharply and canned milk will be point-free during the rationing period beginning September 2 and ending September 20, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Point values on all canned fish remain unchanged from August values. The September values established for rationed canned food items are as follows:

	Point Values	
	old	new
<b>Dairy products:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Canned milk, including evaporated or condensed milk.....	1 1/4	0
<b>Fish:<sup>2</sup></b>		
Bonito.....	9	9
Mackerel.....	6	6
Oysters.....	4	4
Salmon.....	9	9
Sardines.....	6	6
Shrimp.....	9	9
Tuna.....	9	9
Yellow tail.....	9	9
All products containing more than 20% of the fish above.....	4	4
<b>Meats, in tin or glass:<sup>2</sup></b>		
Pork sausage (bulk or link).....	6	6
Chili con carne without beans.....	3	2
Chili con carne with beans.....	2	1
Chopped ham.....	10	8
Cooked beef.....	6	5
Corned beef, canned or brick.....	6	5
Corned beef hash, less than 50% but more than 20% meat.....	3	2
Deviled ham.....	5	4
Deviled tongue.....	4	4
Dried beef.....	10	12
Ham (whole or piece).....	12	10
Luncheon meat.....	8	7
Meat loaf.....	4	3
Meat spreads.....	4	3
Potted and deviled meats.....	3	2
Roast beef hash.....	2	2
Sausage in oil.....	4	4
Spiced ham.....	10	8
Tamales.....	1	..
Tongue, beef.....	4	..
Tongue, pork, veal, or lamb.....	4	..
Vienna sausage.....	5	3

<sup>1</sup> 14 1/4 oz. containers.

<sup>2</sup> 1 lb. tin or glass containers.

### Rated Order Placement Urged

Through September 30, 1945, ratings under CMP Regulation 9A and Order P-126 may be used to order items deliverable before that date. On September 30, however, these regulations automatically expire, and the unfilled rated orders automatically become unrated orders, states the War Production Board.

Since rated orders must be honored before unrated ones under the conditions specified in Priorities Regulation 1, WPB said it may be to the advantage of shops doing maintenance and repair work to place rated orders now, deliverable on or before September 30, for hard-to-get items such as new fractional

horsepower motors and certain refrigeration repair parts.

Likewise, CMP Regulation 5 remains in effect until the end of September, WPB said. Contractors have the privilege of using their customers' ratings, as specified in those regulations, for rated orders on hard-to-get items, deliverable on or before September 30, for maintenance and repair work for their customers.

### Export Controls Relaxed on Shipments to Latin America

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced the first relaxation of export controls with the issuance of General Permit ODT 16B-2, providing that commercial export freight will no longer be subject to unit permit requirements when the overseas destination is a South American republic or a port in the Caribbean area, including the West Indies, Cuba, and Puerto Rico.

The general permit provides that shippers may forward export freight in carload lots when covered by a bona fide firm booking with an ocean carrier by simply certifying on the bill of lading that the provisions of General Permit ODT 16B-2 apply.

Shippers were cautioned by Al S. Johnson, assistant director, Export-Import, ODT Railway Transport Department, that the exemption applies only to South American and Caribbean shipments, and that, in view of the heavy relief supplies moving through United States ports, any accumulation of commercial export freight will not be tolerated.

### California Prune Picking Wages

Maximum wage ceiling rates have been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in an order effective at noon August 25, for workers picking prunes in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, Calif. The order is Supplement 60 to the Department of Agriculture's Specific Wage Ceiling Regulations. The supplement sets maximum rates as follows:

(1) For picking prunes in Area I (Santa Clara county north of the town of Coyote)—\$10 per ton.

(2) For picking prunes in Area II (All of Santa Clara county south of the town of Coyote and all of San Benito county)—\$9 per ton.

The California USDA Wage Board, located at 2181 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, will have charge of the administration of the supplement.

### Containerboard Industry Cited by WPB for Wartime Output

The War Production Board this week commended the containerboard industry as "an outstanding example of industrial ingenuity and cooperation in meeting the overwhelming military and civilian requirements for heavy fiber shipping and packaging materials during the war in the face of serious manpower and pulp shortages."

Stating that solid fiber "V" boxes were being produced at the rate of approximately 1,080,000 tons per year on equipment that in the best pre-war year converted less than half that amount, WPB said this record lends it to believe the industry will resolve any bottlenecks in reconversion, making it unnecessary to reinstate any of the controls recently revoked. Outstanding production records were also achieved by corrugated container and fiber drum manufacturers, WPB said.

Commenting on the recent revocation of the containerboard limitation order, WPB Paperboard Division officials said:

Conservation Order M-290, controlling the use, receipt, delivery and inventories of containerboard, issued early in 1943 and amended several times, was designed to meet military requirements and provide an equitable distribution of containerboard among container manufacturers and other users. In addition, it assured an adequate supply of waterproof raw materials for the "V" box program, which provided special weatherproof containers for overseas shipments and storage of vital war materials.

In conjunction with the fiber shipping container orders P-146 and L-317, Order M-290 was largely responsible for the excellent distribution of containerboard, a critically short commodity, making it available for both military and essential civilian requirements.

### Tire Quotas for September

September quotas of passenger car tires and truck and bus tires for civilian motorists, the same in total numbers as for August, were announced August 30 by the Office of Price Administration. The quotas are 2,500,000 passenger car tires, 386,862 small truck tires and 200,000 truck tires size 8.25 and larger.

The only important change in the number of tires allocated by the War Production Board to OPA for rationing is an increase of 20,000 in the truck and bus 10-ply tires in sizes 7.00-20 and 7.50-20, and a corresponding reduction in remaining sizes in the smaller group.



## Sales of Government-owned Foods Are Reported for July

Sales of government-owned surpluses of canned food items and dry beans and peas during July totaled \$73,853. Over 67 per cent, or \$49,945 of the sales consisted of canned evaporated milk and dry beans. Items sold, quantities and sale prices follow:

Evaporated milk, 22,008 cases, \$45.000; tomato juice, 976 cases, \$1,826; grapefruit juice (concentrated), 1,300 gallons, \$143; spinach, 4,837 cases, \$10.800; peas, 1,401 cases, \$4,426; tomatoes, 3,500 cases, \$6,079; dry beans, 230,000 pounds, \$4,345; and garbanzos, 1,100 pounds, \$25.

## War Food Orders Are Amended

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has amended the following war food orders to include the new titles of officials named under the USDA reorganization. The amendment reads as follows:

This order amends the following War Food Orders and all orders issued under or pursuant thereto: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 35, 41, 42, 42a, 42b, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 62, 63, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 87, 92, 93, 95, 100, 101, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, and 142. The above enumerated War Food Orders, together with all orders issued under or pursuant thereto, are hereby amended as follows:

1. By deleting the definition of "Director" or "Chief of AAA" wherever the same appears and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "'Assistant Administrator' means the Assistant Administrator, in charge of regulatory matters, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture."

2. By deleting the phrase "Director," "Director of Marketing Services," "Director of Supply," "Director of Basic Commodities, Commodity Credit Corporation," "Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities," "Director of Transportation," "Chief" or "Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency" wherever the same appears and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Assistant Administrator."

All orders and delegations heretofore issued by the Director or Acting Director of Marketing Services, the Director or Acting Director of Supply, the Director or Acting Director of Basic Commodities, Commodity Credit Corporation, the Director or Acting Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, the Director or Acting Director of Transportation, or the Chief or Acting Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, pursuant to au-

thority contained in the above enumerated orders shall remain in full force and effect until expressly modified, amended, suspended, superseded, or terminated.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., E. w. t., August 20, 1945.

## OPA Changes Fats Distribution

Certain action was taken this week by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 68 to Revised Ration Order 16, effective and retroactive to July 1, to help assure that supplies of non-rationed foods made with rationed fats and oils will be available on an equal per capita basis in all areas. The new provisions allow increased allotments of rationed fats and oils to industrial users—such as makers of salad dressings and mayonnaise—who supply areas where there has been a substantial increase in population since 1942, the base year for figuring industrial users' allotments.

## Release of War Workers

In its first weekly survey of the current labor market situation based on telegraphic reports from 73 representative labor market areas, the War Manpower Commission estimated August 30 that 2,000,000 war workers have been released throughout the Nation and 1,264,000 in the 73 areas alone since the surrender of Japan.

Next week's report will include every labor market area of 75,000 population in the country. The 73 areas surveyed this week include 57,222,000 of the Nation's approximately 135,000,000 population and had 6,300,000 employed in metals, chemicals and rubber industries (the munitions group) as of July 15.

The areas hardest hit by the impact of job displacements since the surrender of Japan, the WMC survey shows, are Detroit, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Newark. The telegraphed reports show that of the total 1,264,000 lay-offs, 100,000 were in Detroit, 80,000 in the metropolitan New York labor market area; 85,000 in Chicago, 70,000 in Los Angeles, and 58,000 each in Cleveland and Newark.

Job opportunities available at present, as reflected by United States Employment Service offices, are in such light manufacturing industries, as textiles, apparel, food processing, printing and publishing, WMC said. Significant volumes of job opportunities also exist in wholesale and retail trade, construction service and for skilled workers needed for reconversion.

## WPB Says Tin Controls Must Be Continued for Some Time

Tin controls must be continued until a sufficient reconversion supply is obtained again from the Malayan Peninsula and adjacent territory, War Production Board officials have informed members of the Tin Plate Industry Advisory Committee. WPB disclosed that they have requested the military authorities to furnish all available information at the earliest possible moment on the condition of the tin mines and stockpiles in the Far East.

Tin mill products requirements, principally tin plate, in the fourth quarter will be approximately 840,000 tons minimum compared with 933,000 tons in the third quarter. The fourth quarter figures included 575,000 tons for food containers; 20,000 tons for bottle caps; 25,000 tons for other types of closures; 6,500 tons for home canning; 40,000 tons for Canada; 95,000 tons for Lend-lease and about 70,000 tons for all other uses.

The recently announced cutbacks in naval shipbuilding programs may reduce bronze requirements, which in turn will cut the demand for tin for new construction, but much bronze will still be needed for maintenance repairs and operating supplies.

WPB officials expressed some concern over an increase in tin consumption in 1945 over 1944. They pointed out that tin consumption amounted to 47,000 long tons in the first six months of 1945 or at an annual rate of 94,000 long tons, compared with tin consumption of 90,000 long tons in 1944.

## Farm Machinery Order Revoked

The war food order which authorized rationing and distribution control of farm machinery and equipment has been revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture. The order, WFO 14, had been inoperative for several months. Although all mainland county farm rationing committees authorized by the order suspended operations some months ago, the committees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have continued to carry on administrative duties and are specifically authorized to continue in spite of the WFO 14 revocation.

## Rise in Farm Machine Value

An increase of \$118,943,868 in the dollar value of farm machinery produced in the period between July 1, 1944, and June 30, 1945, over the preceding period of 1943-1944, has been reported by the War Production Board.

## ARMY AGAIN SLASHES ITS CANNED FISH SET-ASIDES

Announcement of sharp cuts in the canned fish set-asides came this week from both the War Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Army Quartermaster Corps said that procurement of canned salmon and California pilchards has been sharply reduced in the shift from the wartime to a peacetime basis of supply.

To implement the Army's reduction in canned fish requirements, the USDA on August 31 issued Amendment 14 to War Food Order 44, slashing the set-asides on four classes of canned salmon. This amendment reduces the total set-aside on Classes 2; 3, 4, and 5 varieties of Alaska salmon to 46 per cent for the entire period April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, inclusive. Previously, the set-aside on Classes 2 and 3 canned salmon was 80 per cent and 60 per cent on Classes 4 and 5 canned salmon.

Salmon procurement by the Army from the 1945 pack is now expected to be approximately 40,000,000 pounds which is less than one-half of the quantity indicated by the Army's June estimate. Requirements were estimated last February as slightly more than 120,000,000 pounds.

Canned California pilchards requirements have been reduced to approximately 32,500,000 pounds for the nine months from July 1, 1945 through March 31, 1946. Requirements for only six of these nine months, for July-December, 1945, originally were estimated as 45,000,000 pounds.

Salmon varieties affected by the new set-asides under Amendment 14 to WFO 44 are as follows:

Class 2—Alaska red or sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); Class 3—Silver, silverside, medium red, or coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); steelhead (*salmo irideus*, *salmo clarki*, *salmo gairdneri*); Class 4—Pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); and Class 5—Chum or keta (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

## Grape Juice Specification

The Association has been advised by Colonel Paul P. Logan, Quartermaster Corps and chairman of the Provisions Committee of the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, that a revision is proposed in Federal Specification Z-G-661 for canned and bottled grape juice. Copies of the proposed revision may be obtained by writing Colonel Logan in care of the Quartermaster Corps, Room 2051 Tempo "A", Second and Q Streets, Washington 25, D. C. Any suggestions or criticism concerning the proposed revision should be addressed to him.

## New Inventory Control Order

The War Production Board has issued a new inventory control regulation embodying all previous WPB inventory restrictions and designed to protect all business against hoarding, buyers' scrambles, and accumulation of excessive inventories of materials and components, during the reconversion period.

The new Priorities Regulation 32 incorporates the inventory rules formerly contained in Priorities Regulation 1 and the Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 2, and lists the remaining orders of WPB containing inventory restriction on particular materials or classes of persons. It also designates the various divisions administering the particular controls.

## Farm Acreage Shows Increase

The war years since 1940 have expanded by over 48 million acres the farmlands in 2,000 counties for which preliminary computations have been made by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

In these 2,000 counties, out of a total of 3,097 in the United States, the number of farms declined by 41,702, or 1.1 per cent, from 3,759,199 in 1940 to 3,717,497, but farm acreage increased by 7.5 per cent from 642,574,412 acres in 1940 to 690,611,506 acres. Thus the average size of farms also increased, by 8.7 per cent, from 170.9 acres in 1940 to 185.8 acres.

## N. C. A. Will Supply Methods for Determination of DDT

Permission has been granted the N. C. A. Laboratory by the Food and Drug Administration to reproduce methods now used for the determination of DDT on apples. These methods as given should be applicable to pears and, with some modifications, to other fruits and vegetables.

Because of the increasing interest in the possibility of use of DDT in operations associated with the canning industry, these methods are available upon request to the N. C. A. Washington Laboratory, 1739 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since June 9, 1945:

Baranof Canneries, Inc., Seattle, Wash.  
Colorado Mountain Food Co., Grand Junction, Colo.  
Haines Seafood Corp., Hoquiam, Wash.  
Lincoln Packing Co., Lincoln, Calif.  
Polar Seafoods Co., Ninilchik, Alaska.  
Sac City Canning Corp., Sac City, Iowa.  
Stockton Food Products, Inc., Stockton, Calif.  
Trading Bay Packers, Anchorage, Alaska.  
Francisco Vazquez, Inc., Manati, Puerto Rico.  
Win-Ra Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.

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